### AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S-Robertson's new comedy-" School." WOOD'S MUSEUM-Ticket of Leave Man. Living and

Wild Animals.
THE TAMMANY-The Horse Marines, Panorama of Washington, Matineeon Saturday, Sunday Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Italian Opera, Prophete.

TABERNACLE, Jersey City-The Grand Choral of

Attentia. BTKINWAY HALL-Davenport Brothers. DOOPER INSTITUTE-Readings.

BOWERY THEATRE-The Seven Dwarfs; or. Harrequin and the World of Wonders. Matince on

NEW YORK CIRCUS, 14th st., opposite Academy of

and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-Forty Thieves: or, "Striking Oil" in "Family Jars." Matinee on Saturday.

POOTITS THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 5th avs.,
Romeo and Juliet. Matinee on Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinees at

& o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays. WAVERLEY THEATRE, 520 Broadway-Lucretia Borgia M. D., or La Grand Doctress. Matinfe on Saturday.



Fifty copies to one address.

WEERLY per year.

Twenty copies to one address

Fifty copies to one address. Additional copies, in Club packages, at Club rates fayment invariably in advance. To Advertisers-The Weekly Sun.

Twenty copies to one address

We purpose, on Wednesday next, to add to ou regular edition of the Whenty Sun a special issue of 50, postpaid, to farmers and substantial citizens throughout the Middle States, not more than four names going to each post office. To business men who wish to reach a large and influential class of purchasers, this will be a good opportunity. A limited number of advertisements | Sunday afternoon, have obtained no favorable received at 10 cents per line. No extra charge for cuts P. M. Tuesday.

The Cuban Revolution.

The news from Cal continues to be en conreging. The revolution everywhere holds its own; the preparations are nearly completed for the inauguration of a Central Executive at Mayara, among the mountains of the Eastern Department, some hundred miles northeast of Bayamo; and meanwhile in the Central Department the Assembly of Representatives have agreed upon the entire abolition of slavery. Patriotic owners are to be indemnified for the loss of their slaves from the treasury of the will be offered their choice either to serve in the revolutionary army, or to be employed for wages as agricultural laborers. The effect of this important measure will at once be felt in both the Western and Eastern Departments. It would seem to be impossible for the Spanish authorities to preserve slavery in any part of the island, after emancipation has been proclaimed by the patriots; and it thus becomes very plain that it would have been for the advantage of the Government in Madrid could it have taken the lead in this momentous reform. But now the revolution has set the great sympathy and assistance of the negroes. When we remember that fully one-half the whole population of the island consists of golored people, and that one-third were slaves until this decree was issued, it becomes easy to appreciate the importance of abolition as an element in the revolutionary policy. It will greatly strengthen the insurgents, not only by adding recruits to their forces, but also by confusing and weakening their

We have received from Havana a number of patriotic documents which enable us to appreciate better than before the character and purpose of the insurrection. Among them is an address issued by the Revolutionary Committee of Camaguev on occasion of the death of Augsto Ananga. This event

was reported here some time ago, but the facts concerning it have not before reached bur knowledge. It appears that ARANGO, part of the island, went to Puerto Principe to confer with Gen. MENA, the Spanish Governor, with a view to a termination of the struggle by an honorable agree ment between the people and the Government. He entered the city unarmed and with but a single companion; and there he was treacherously murdered by Spanish soldiers and partisans. "This ac tion," says the address, "whose baseness defies the power of language, shows us what confidence should be placed in the promise of the Spanish Government to establish in Cuba the reign of law and of justice. Spain will never consent to recognize our rights, begause she would then no longer be able to wring from us and to carry away the funds that are so necessary to the progress of our native land; and because the soil of Cuba would then no more serve as a resort for that countless horde of greedy and venal officials, anxious only to enrich themselves, who now like so many bloodsuckers afflict and exhaust our unhappy country." The spirit of this address, and indeed of all the papers put

exaggeration and gasconade. The general conduct of the revolution also continues to be as wise and prudent as in the past. It does the greatest credit to Gen. CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, the chief sommander, and shows that he is fully equal to the duties imposed upon him. With all these facts in view, it seems probable that those profound politicians in this country and elsewhere who have so solemnly and so pertinaciously denied the capacity of the Cuban people to achieve their independence, will presently find it convenient to revise their opinions.

forth by the patriotic party, is one of courage,

devotion, and firmness, and entirely free from

The Russians are steadily moving forward in Central Asia. They have for some time had possession of upper Turkestan, and now we hear that they have crossed the Oxus and are advancing in the direction of the Hindoo Koosh and the passes which lead through that great range of mountains into British India. Those who have long cherished the belief that Russia is aiming at the expulsion of British power from Asia, see in this advance a new proof of their theory; but we don't believe it now any more than before. It is certain that the Russian Government desires to extend its dominion in Asia, and there is no doubt that it wants a foothold upon the sea in the uthern part of that continent; but will not Per-

accompanied by a general war in Europe? The idea seems to us imaginary and unfounded.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

We published in our Albany despatch of Saturday a very full summary of the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise Law, which was reported by the Assembly Committee the day before. It is a compromise measure which does not reflect the views of either the upholders or the opponents of the present Excise Law, but it s said to be satisfactory to the representatives of both classes, and to be the best measure of relief possible for the liquor dealers to obtain under present circumstances. There is hardly a doubt that it will be passed without material change, and that it will become a law.

The bill is elaborately drawn, but the changes effects are few and easily understood. In the first place, the charges for licenses, instead of being uniform, are to be graduated. For a liense to sell lager and beer only the charge is to e \$75. For these, with the addition of wines of his country, in form as follows: and spirituous liquors, it is to be \$150, except to hotel and restaurant keepers. Hotel-keepers are to pay from \$150 to \$500, and keepers of firstclass restaurants from \$250 to \$500. For other restaurants or refectories the fee is from \$150 to \$250. Outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn the charge is to be, for beer license only, \$50 or more; for general liquor license, \$100 or more. Where there is a sliding scale of prices, the Board is to fix the fee in all cases by estimating the probable amount of business of the applicant, and the Board is to decide whether the

place is or is not a hotel. The hour of closing is changed from midnight to 1 A. M., and that of opening is fixed at 4 A. M. For the convenience of parties giving balls and other entertainments, the Board may grant spe-Mecoples. This extra edition will be sent, addressed and | cial licenses for a single night, without respect to these laws.

Our German fellow-citizens, who have so strenuously contended for the privilege of opening their pleasant beer saloons and gardens on consideration at the hands of the Committee or display lines. Advertisements must be handed in by The Sunday clause of the present law is retained in full force. We are satisfied that the dominant party in the Legislature will before long bitterly regret that they have allowed this opportunity to conciliate this large body of our population to pass unimproved.

The historic valet of Beau BRUMMELL never here from his master's toilet a more ruffled crowd of "our failures" than have decorated the managerial career of that genial but very illjudging gentleman, Mr. John BROUGHAM. The dawn of his genius as a manager discovered him, we believe, as ruler of that beautiful little jewelbox on Broadway, which soon grew dimmed and tarnished in his keeping, but which subsequently brightened and shone again under the graceful, future Republic, and the emancipated blacks artistic hand of the elder Wallack. It needed a very brief period for Mr. BROUGHAM to establish a melancholy failure there. There were merry times then under his reign, it is true; and many remember how they listened with delighted smile to the accomplished manager, after the gas had been cut off, coming forth with a candle in a bottle, and sending his bewildered audience home rejoicing with one of those brilliantly incoheren and semi-idiotic coruscations for which he has acquired so popular a fame. He next migrated to the Bowery. His friends regarded this as a descent. But as with his usual manly frankness he professed that art was with him always secondary to money, they contented themselves with hoping that he might secure a pleasing competence. His second effort, however, was a more change on foot, and will gain from it the gorgeous fiasco than the first, and we believe there are few establishments around that classic locality in which his name is not treasured with a reverer regard. And now, but two short months since the Sibyl of fortune faid her volume for the third time at his feet. THE SUN, which has the exquisite diamond theatre which has given glitter to perhaps any capital of the world. Mr. BROUGHAM be his. He has found one. But on that we are unwilling, as we have been hitherto, to dwell.

But amid the wreck of all his business enter prises, we had hoped to see survive that buoyanes and lightness and gavety of spirit which, under every disaster, carry the life boat of his gifted ountrymen breezily and jauntily over the roughest seas. Even with this hope we have now to part. A ruined tower, a broken vase, even a withered flower is a thing of sadness. But a the iron-clads of PORTER silently drifted, like thing of still greater sadness is a great mind in decay, gout-caten, maundering, and mouldy. Mr. BROUGHAM may not have a great mind, but he had a pleasant one, full of bright thoughts, quaint conceits, and merry fancies; and it is with pain we note so marked an indication of the fading of these graces as is furnished by his remarkable epistle of a day or two ago to the

Herald. Thus it runs : " MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT THE SUN OFFICE. "The public should no longer be kept in irrorance about a strange and melancholy occurrence which took place a few weeks ago in the above establishment in spite of all delicacy for individuals or consideration for their immediate interests."

Wonderful occurrence which took place "in

spite of all delicacy for individuals, or considera-tion for their immediate interests." Is it the occurrence or its relation that is thus signified?

Pray, what was the circumstance which was so vigorous and lively not many weeks ago, but which broke its little heart in such an untimely manner? Is it the circumstance or The Sun that

hamber;
he means?
"A determination on the part of the subscriber to leave no underhand manageures, as far as he is concerned, unexposed induces this communication.
"JOHN BROUGHAM."

This is a noble determination, which we doubt not he will pursue with the same success which has attended all his other undertakings. Will he permit us also to recommend an additional determination not to maul and torture and cast on the world without support a number of innocent noun substantives and verbs, but to take a few lessons in LINDLEY MURRAY before he ventures on his next exploit?

But seriously, has Mr. BROUGHAM never enjoyed that richest of gifts, a wise friend to check his hand? We almost feel disposed in gentleness to think that when he wrote this entangled, inconsequent, and unintelligible epistle, he must have been discussing with himself that delicate distinction which the chivalrous old Baron of Bradwardine so finely drew between whether he was ebriatus or inebriatus.

THE SUN of Saturday contains an account of the shooting at Augusta, Georgia, on Friday, of an editor named WALLACE, by a Dr. G. W. DARDEN, whom WALLACE had attacked in his paper, the Warrenton Clipper. The trouble between the parties grew out of a Masonie Lodge quarrel. Yesterday came an additional despatch, saying that on Friday night DARDEN was taken from the jail at Warrenton by a party of disguised

conquest than the land of the Hindoos? And dered Wallacz, must have had the effect upon the why must we believe that the ambition of the friends of the latter of convincing them that Czars is directed toward a part of Asia, the at- they could expect no redress from the law, and empt at whose acquisition could not fail to be that they must take the punishment of his mur derer into their own hands.

The new Commissioners whom President GRANT has appointed to look after the Union Pacific Railroad will certainly bear comparison with their predecessors. They are the Hon. ISAAC N. MOR-RIS, of Illinois; Gen. G. K. WARREN, U. S. Eugineers; and the Hon, J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, They take the places of Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD, and Mr. Connellus WENDELL. The change will be welcomed with satisfaction in all parts of the country.

For two or three years past the United States have been represented near the Government of Colombia by Mr. Peter J. Schlivan of Ohio, no doubt a very worthy gentleman. As he has nothing to do, of course he pockets his salary of \$7,500 a year, and does nothing. There are, however, proofs on file in the State Department that he has exerted himself to sustain the glory

VOUCHER NO. 1. "The United States of America to Peter J. Sullivan United States Minister to Bogota, Dr. "1887, July 4. paid to and expended in refreshme ancerean flag and the 4th of Joly, and his splend allitary band of musicians, who had paged at my hos ung the atternoon and evening of the day the 'Sta ungled Banner,' Yankee Doodle,' and other nation airs, dedicated to liberty and our country's freedom. 'Agreat portion of the citizens and nearly all the for ners of the place had assembled in my quarters, to do yor to the great day and event that I was then reits thought the great day and event that I was then reits though the great day and event that I was then reits the great day and event that I was then reits the great day and event that I was then reits the great day and event that I was then reits the great day and event that I was then reits the great day and event that I was then reits the great day and event that I was then reits then yellow the great of the great of the great day and event that I was then reits the great that I was the great day the gre

VOUCHER NO 2. The United States of America to Peter J. Sullivan Bulled States Minister Resident to Bogota, Dr. by spent for necessary refreshments, on that tent and Caimet of Colombia, two, Foreign Legations and Cossels, and a people generally, who, on that mem-ronged the Legation to commemorate whington, and to pay their respects to

American Legation. In coin of the United States of America, \$163. "LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
"I certify the above account to be just and correct, and that said expenditure was, at the time and place dated, absolutely necessary for the good of our national concerns as the said expenditure was at the time and place dated, absolutely necessary for the good of our national concerns as the said of the sai

We trust that these bills were duly allowed and paid by Mr. SEWARD. Since the expenditures were absolutely necessary for our ational honor and cause, they ought not to have been drawn from Sullivan's pocket without due and accurate reimbursement. But we suggest that as Sullivan seems to be a donkey, and as he has filled the post at Bogota for some time, the facts demonstrate that a minister resident there is of no more use than a fifth wheel to a coach. We commend the subject to the careful con sideration of our new Secretary of State, in the hope that he will sternly cut off all such useless expenditures, and send our large and splendid crop of diplomatic personages nowhere but where they are really needed.

The Tribune, which is understood to maintain relations of peculiar interest with a dramatic temple in Twenty-fourth street, says, in its theatrical criticism:

"It will pain some people, we dare say, to learn that Brougham's Theatre has been crowded every night this week."

As this may be an allusion to The Sch, we hasten to aver that, on the contrary, the fact ed by our contemporary affords us much gratification. It encourages us to hope that a little bill, shout which we had begun to despond, may possibly yet be paid up.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, lately Secretary of the Navy, is about to go to Europe. We dare say he will be received there with the distincion due to the man who controlled our sea forces during the war, when they were covered with peculiarity of shining by night as well as day, glory and enriched with much spoil. His principal was present on the eve of the opening of the most assistant, Capt. Gustaves Vasa Fox, crossed the Atlantic two or three years since, and was made much of everywhere, and we don't see why his nself cried exultingly "Eureka!" and stated | chief should not receive equal attentions now. that if he had met failures formerly, he had at Mr. Welles is not the most popular man in the last found his hour and his man. Accordingly, if United States just at present. The reason is he has once more found a failure, the fault must that he has changed his politics once or twice too often; or perhaps he would prefer to say that the Republicans have changed theirs, and that he has ever remained faithful to his first principles. Any way, we regard him as an honest man, of patriotic intentions, if anything too virtuous for his wicked world. Under his administration it was that FARRAGUT went into Mobile Bay, lashed to the masthead, amid the thunder and lightning of battle : while in the darkness of midnight. monstroua phantoms, down before the rebel batteries on the bluffs of Vicksburg, till all of a sudden

-each gun

From its adamantine lips
Hurled a death fire round the ships,
Like the hurricane college
Of the sun.
For the sake of these great memories we hope Uncle Gideon will be cordially welcomed by the naval heroes and amateurs of the old world. He deserves it. He is one of the most remarkable old fogies that we now have to boast of. His wig alone is worth a journey to contemplate, and the solemnity of his deportment is truly great. Besides, he was the best artist in the English tongue in Johnson's or in Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. SEWARD is a fine, original author, of an imaginative, metaphysical turn of mind. Mr. CHASE als in solid, masculine sentences, clean and forcible as the butt of a locomotive. STANTON was always powerful in the array of facts and in the undercurrent of genuine eloquence which flowed through his reports. Mr. BLAIR was splendid in vituperation and insinuation. But for a pure, elegant, pellucid style, Mr. Wellus was worth more than either of his colleagues. He would make a first-rate newspaper writer even now, notwithstanding his very dvanced age; and after he has enriched his mind by foreign travel and the observation of distant lands and peoples, we dare say that he will be able to get a valuable situation upon the Indeendent Press. We warn him, however, that if e thinks of seeking employment on THE SUN, he will have to expand his intellect, become a true philosopher, and less of a partisan than has hitherto been his wont. Above all things, let him learn to laugh more. Preternatural gravity ha its use, no doubt; but for every-day use commend us to the man who views life with gay good nature, and gathers a beneficent lesson alike from its sorrows and its joys.

In spite of the defection of their leader, Mr. Howe, who has been won over by the gift of a place in the Canadian Cabinet, the Anti-Confeeration party in Nova Scotia are still bent on reaking up the arrangement by which their province was incorporated into the new Domion. They are busily at work publishing pamphlets and newspaper articles, making peeches, and in other ways preparing the Nova cotian mind for annexation to the United States. Should they succeed, their example will be folowed in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, which, like Nova Scotia, suffer greatly from the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, and the consequent interruption of their

trade with this country. We have received the first volume of The men, carried some distance from the town, and there is no at it wants a foothold upon the sea in the part of that continent; but will not Peranistan and Beloschistan prove easier of a Richmond, in the same way that Darder mur-

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera. The French opera seems politely to have with-drawn for a while to give its Italian cousin a little chance to win public favor. Mr. Maretzek's season, which we are sincerely glad to say has been a very prosperous one, will be brought to a close with the end of next week, and on the following Monday Mr. Grau reopens the season of opera bouffe with "La Vie Paristenne," which, it is said, gives very vivid glimpses of the fast life of the fast French capital. Miss Kellogg's engagement soon terminates. Tuesday evening she takes a farewell benefit. opera to be given is "Faust." The impetus this artist has given to the languishing fortunes of Italian ded by Mr. Maretzek's own laudable exertions, will doubtiess carry his enterprise to a success-

Wallack's. At Wallack's Theatre the comedy of the sixteenth century gives place this week to that of the nineteenth. Shakespeare retires in favor of Mr. Robertson, and "School" replaces "Much Ado about Nothing."

Mr. Robertson is the author of the wo very suc cessful plays, "Ours" and "Caste," and his last more brilliant than either of the others.

The Burlesque Theatres. No novelties are announced for the present week at the theatres devoted to the representation f burlesque. The "Forty Thleves" will be continued at Niblo's, strengthened by the reappearance of Miss Markham, after her severe illness. "Humpty Dumpty," of course, remains the unflag-

ging attraction at the Olympic.

At the Waverley, "Lucretia Borgia, M. D.," continues to draw excellent houses. The New York climate, however, has not seemed to agree with the versatile Miss Elise Holt, the star of this company. Ever since her coming she has suffered under a cold that has materially impored her voice.

The "Seven Dwarfs" has proved a hit at the

Bowers, and will not be withdrawn for some time.

There will be an entire change in the programma at the Tammany this evening, and several new features of unwonted interest will be introduced. The new trick pantonime of "Mother Widdle Waddie " will, from all accounts, be a wonderful sp tacle, and present some very fine mechanical effect.
The attraction will be James S. Maffitt as clow The wonderful Gregory Passily also make their first appearance in a most varied and interesting programme, which they conclude with a miniature cus, introducing trained dogs, monkeys, poni-Marines" will be continued as usual. There will be a special Gregory matinée on Wednesday.

At Booth's Theatre, "Romeo and Juliet" Incre rather than diminishes in attraction. No mention of

any present change is made. At Wood's, the engagement of the Florences term! nates next week. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is with drawn after Thursday. On Friday evening Mrs Florence receives a benefit.

The Circus presents this week its usual attractive programme. Two of the old favorites at this estat lishment make their reappearance, Miss Carlotta De Berg and Mr. James E. Cook, both famous riders.

Oratorio at Jersey City.

Mendelssohn's noble cratorio "Athalie" is to be rendered to-morrow evening, at the Tabernacle is Jersey City, by the Jersey City Harmonic Socie and the Elizabeth Musical Union. They name gether about 150 voices, and are to have the and ance of Theo. Thomas's orchestra. The solo parts are to be sung by Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Mayer, and

Miss Hutchings, all of this city.

Athalie is one of Mendelssohn's finest choral compositions. The work was written when he was at tatives, the connecting passages that carry on the thread of the Bible narrative are to be read by the them and your honorable body if such favor was not

Another Landmark about to Disappear .- At toon to-day Mr. James M. Miller will, at Exchange Salesroom, dispose of a portion of the Morris property, located on Central avenue, at auction. This estate is one of "the old landmarks" in the vicinity of the eity, and dates its existence nearly two centuries back. The property is in the neighborhood of rail road facilities, as well as churches, school-hou and other conveniences for comfortable home. Printed abstract of little will be furnished to pu chasers without charge.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Important Sales This Week-The Disposal

of Choice New York, Brooklyn, and West chester Property.

The business in real estate last week was very heavy. A larger amount of improved property was sold than during the preceding week, and at very satisfactory prices. Among the lots sold were a number near the Central Park and the Boulevard. This class of property is in demand. The lots that have already been sold are held at a large advance. Already the appreciation in value has been teniold, and tracts that actually sold only a few years ago for one hundred thousand dollars now realize a million. As will be seen by our advertising columns, a large amount of this class of property is soon to be offered, and we doubt whether there will be enough to supply the demand. As almost all this property is sold with restrictions against nuisances, it is reasonable to suppose that in a few years we shall see it all improved. This part of the city will ultimately be the home of wealth, and will rival if not eclipse the splendid residences that are to-day the prite of Firth avenue.

A number of choice Brocklyn lots are to be sold this week, at prices within the reach of men of moderate means. Now is the time for every man to get a home if possible, for it is not long hence when it will be impossible to procure a lione at a price which is not ruinous.

Rents are rapidly on the increase, and as we need near the Central Park and the Boulevard. This class

another chance for men who have no great surplus of capital.

The auction sales last week amounted to \$2,143,610; for the month of January, \$2,333,731; for the month of February, \$9,175,985; for the year to and including date, \$16,587,895.

Messrs, Mulier, Whikins & Co. sell on Thesday, March 16, 128 valuable building lots on Sixtieth, Sixy-first, and Sixty-second-streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, near the Central and Riverside Parks and Grand Boulevard. This property is a part of the estate of Joha Low, deceased. It is more desirably situated than any other property on the west side of the city, being well drained, and even with the street grade, and being on high ground commands a benuit situated than any offer property on the west safe of
the city, being well drained, and even with the street
grade, and being on high ground commands a beautiful view of the Hudson river. The surrounding
property is first class.

On Thursday, March 18, the same firm sell 38 valuable building lots, situated on First avenue, Fiftheth
and Fifty-first streets. These lots are surrounded
by first-class brown sione and brick dwellings.

Micsers, Johnson & Miller sell on Thessiay, March
16, some fine building lots on Ninth avenue and Macomb street, Brocklyn. The same firm sell on Thursday, March 18, 350 choice building lots on the Staphen H. Lott farm, at Woodhaven Centre, near East
New York.

Mr. James M. Miller sells on Monday, March 15,
48 parcels, coataining about 181 lots, being a part of
the estate of Lewis G. Morris. Persons of moderate
means should attend his sale. Mr. Miller also sells
on Tuesday, March 16, 68 valuable lots of land in
North New York, a short distance from Harlem
Bridge.

The real estate advertisements to be found in Tue.

didge.
The real estate advertisements to be found in THE can show to its readers all grades of property, astes differ, but we are inclined to the opinion that Sun show to its readers all grades of property of the states differ, but we are inclined to the opinion that a perusal of these advertisements will interest all classes desiring to purchase.

The New Bounty Law.

The following is the text of the new bounty law passed by Congress on the 3d of the present month. We are indebted for it to Mr. Charles Nettieton of 117 Broadway, whom we can recommend as an honest and trustworthy agent, to parties hav-

as an indices and trust worthy agent, to parties having claims to collect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a soldier's discharge states that he is discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service," he shall be held to have completed the full term of his collistment, and entitled to bounty accordingly.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted. That the widow minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died, after being honorably discharged from the unlitary service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty to which such soldier would be entitled it living, under the provisions of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for shadry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen nundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the said provisions of said act shall be so construed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims for the additional bounties granted in sections 12 and 13 of the act of July 28, 1866, shall, after the 1st day of May next, be adjusted and settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury, under the provisions of said act; and all such claims as may on the 1st of May be remaining in the office of the Paymaster-General unsettled, shall be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all claims for bounty under the provisions of the act cited in the foregoing section shall be void, unless presented in due form prior to the 1st day of December, 1869. Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the widow,

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

# WORKINGMEN'S POLITICAL MOVE-MENT-WAGES-BODY-SNATCHING.

The Insult to Workingmen.

To the Editor of The Sun. Sin: In adopting the report of the Committee on Printing and Advertising, as presented to the "Honorable the Board of Aldermen," which can be found in the regular proceedings of the Board on the fourth page of to-day's SUN, not only the printers, but every honorable and intelligent workingman in this city has been grossly insulted. I respectfully entreat every laboring man in New York, and par-ticularly members of Trades Unions, to read the report signed by Aidermen McQuade, McGrath, and Moore, in relation to the request of the Working-men's Union that the influence of the City Government be used to induce the parties performing the corporation printing to pay the scale of prices subited by Typographical Union No. 6.

In presenting such a report, the gentlemen composing the Committee have exhibited their true colors, by clearly showing that their sympathies are not only with the employing printers, but with em-ployers in every branch of trade who refuse to accomedy, to be presented this evening, is reported | cede to the demands of their workmen, no matter how just such demands may be.

The report says, in substance, that since the strike of the printers, over \$500,000 worth of work, "principally reprint," has left the city, to be performed where the same kind of labor is much cheaper, "and such unhappy difficulties are unknown," "greatly to the damage not only of the journeymen and employers in this clig, but of the city itself.

Such a statement might possibly startle the reader, as well as the printers now engaged in this "difficulty." were they to swallow this buncombe without proper consideration. I would mere'y say that if the statement in this particular is true, more work entire body of compositors in this city in the same space of time by a large percentage. This, too, when all the establishments of consequence but about six have been employing an extraordinary force of men, and are pushing work faster than they have ever done before. In the very busiest season the entire earnings by the compositors in this city have never yet reached \$40,000 in any one week, and yet we are informed that haif a million dollars' worth of work has been taken from here in six weeks. When it is known that but half a dozen establishments employing a number of men have been holding out against the scale of prices of the Union, the above statement seems almost incredible; but yet we are so informed by these "honorable" men, and coming from such a source the assertion sould be indis

Not satisfied with being the mouthpieces of the Shylock employers, by repeating this faisehood-a faisebood which, by the way, had been started by the em ploying printers before the strike had been going "a similar proceeding" on the part of the snip car penters, &c., "some time since," which resulted so fatally to that branch of trade, by transferring it to other places-" principally to the Eastern States. Now, it is a great pity that Commissioner Wells had not known of the intelligence that lay hidden in this august body before publishing his last annual report, as his statement in regard to the prostration of shipbuilding in this country disagrees somewhat with the causes given by these "bonorable" and truth-loving

To review the report at length, particularly that ion relating to a contest between capital and laor, would occupy too much space. I will merely attention to the more than silly, childish twaddle of intimidation which the Committee say has been sed to endeavor to influence them in their action. Brave hearts, that they had the ! rdibood to present, the beight of his power. In place of the usual reci- and the Board the courage to and a such a report, in the face of " a threat of consequences person

granted." &c., &c. In conclusion, I would urge upon every honorable

working man to read the report and judge for him-self; then " make a note of it." NEXT CHARTER ELECTION.

## NEW YORK, March 13, 1869.

Thanatopsis. Six: Will you please inform the public who is the distinguished doctor "at the head of one of our medical colleges," who " made arrangements with a ts interment." of a highly respectable gentleman, cause nature, through some antic, had but his heart and liver on the wrong side? This, by the way, is reaks, been guilty of, as any one who will examine dear Mr. Editor, suppose you should have something wrong about your insides, and should in consequence die, and be buried, how would you like, let your quiet grave, lug you off to a hospital, lay you on a whirling table, and in presence of a pack of staring young Sawbones, be cut down to your instaring young Sawbones, be cut down to your inwards, your beart and liver torn out by the head, or
in the presence of the head of one of our medical
schools, and demonstrated upon, and then stowed
away in the hospital museum in jars of alcohol, for
the future inspection of curious young Sawbones?
I, at any rate, should not want these fellows, even
were they the heads of medical colleges, mangling
me in this way, out of mere curiosity, but would
prefer to remain undisturbed in my chosen grave. I
am curious to know who this distinguished head of
one of our medical colleges is, that he may obtain
his merited notoriety, of which he is doubtless ambitious.

Very respectfully, from one who, if his insides
should chance to be mispiaced, still would like to be
left quiet in his grave.

Logan's Blood.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: In your interesting editorial about the interview between Gep. Grant, ex-Secretary Stewart, and Judge Hilton, you quote the remark attributed to Logan, the Indian chief, as follows: "The blood of Logan runs not in the veins of any human being." This is infelicitous, and the old school-book version is better: "Logan's blood runs in no veins but these."

CRITIC. [The extract from Logan's speech quoted in THE Sun corresponds very nearly with the version given in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," and thence copied into many school manuals of elecution. Our cor-respondent's version differs entirely from any that we have ever seen.—Ep.]

The Coming Celebration of St. Patrick's

The Coming Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: The numerical strength of the Irish residents is an accepted fact. What then is the purpose of those senseless parades, those dimers given by societies of the mutual admiration order in honor of St. Patrick? Who are they that attend those dimers? Are they practical sons of St. Patrick? No, assuredly no! Saint Patrick, like a true Frenchman, was practical in all his works—he was adverse to all ostentiations shows. Saint Patrick No. 2 (the Rev. Theobaid Mathew) was likewise practical in his works. I hope to see the day when his disciples in America will imitate his example in detail.

How can they be initiated in their practical works? Simply by building steam dredging machines, and seading them over to Ireland to dredge herrivers, in order that vessels of the largest class can ascend them at any state of the tide. Thus an impetus would be given to shipbuilding, and to all kinds of manufactures. Look at what Glasgow is to-day. What was she twenty years since? Steam dredging machines operating on the Clyde is the cause of her present commercial greatness. The river Clyde furnishes steam and sailing vessels to most of the countries of Europe. Let the glorious Lee, the Lifty, and the Shannon be dredged, and we will see all kinds of industries spring up like magic, to councte with the other cities of Europe. They are now trying to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase one. Do not wait to be asset; volunteer your offering and send it in large and small quantities to J. F. Magure, M. P.

Millons are spent in America in the name of honor to Saint Patrick. Let us commence to reade.

fering and send it in large and small quantities to J. F. Maguire, M. P.
Millions are spent in America in the name of honor to Saint Patrick. Let us commence to render true honor to this by donating annually a small sum from each individual to objects of public usefulness on Irish soil.

As I don't intend to parade (I never did, nor dine with any Society, and intend to send my donation to J. F. Maguire, M. P., and recommend those who agree with me to do likewise.

Five dollars donated to Irish objects on Irish soil, does more honor to St. Patrick than all the pomp and display on Patrick's day in America.

Very truly,

GERALD DESMOND,
2:1 Skin avenue.

New Jersey Gas-More Swindling.

New Jersey Land The Sun.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: I wish you would recommend the Committee on the gas abuses to visit our city and inspect the workings of the plan here. Only let us know when they will come, through The Sun, that shines when they will come, through The Sun, that shines for all, and we will promise them some more cases like Judge Dalys. My sister who occupys the house with me, went last fall on a visit South, the gas has not been lighted in her spartments since she left, and yet I had to puy even more for her gas last quarter, than she did when she was home, so you see it costs more to let the gas lie did than it does to burn it.

Respectfully yours.

L. J. F.

### NEW YORK DRY GOODS PRINCES.

Stewart and Claffin-An Absurd Fling at Congress.

ndence of the Boston Post.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

New York, March 10.—Mr. Stewart made a great mistake in not offering to assign his business for the benefit of Congress. Congress may not be a charitable institution, but it likes money. If Mr. Stewart had said, "Gentlemen, repeal that law, and you can have the profits of my business for four years," do you think the law wouldn't have been knocked off the statute book? Certainly he made a great mistake in not offering to pay for the little favor he wanted. He is expected back in New York tomorrow, and will immediately go at his account books again. His oversight in not proposing to rive the profits of his business to Congress instead of the charitles of New York is not regretted by his brother merchants here. From the first they disliked the idea of their strongest rival going into the Treasury, and some of them are well pleased that he didn't get in. Mr. Stewart is one of the most unright and honorable business men in New York. Mr. Stewart has given a great deal of money for charrty without publishing it in the newspapers, and closs-fisted men are not in the liabit of doing that. By the by, I wonder if the Sailor's Snug Harbor was one of the charities he intended the profits of his business to go to when he proposed an assignment? The lots upon which his great Broadway palace is built belong to the Soug Barbor—a sort of refuge for superanusted sallors—and the Trustees lately gave Stewart a twenty years' lease of them for about \$23.00 a year. They are thought to be worth a great deal more, but the Kepablican Trustees, who comprise as minority of the Board, instisted on letting comprise as minority of the Board, instisted on letting

comprise a minority of the Board, insisted on tetring Mr. Stewart have them at toat price. But it's of no consequence whether the salors should profit by his profits or not. The business will remain in his own hands. If he had offered to make it over for the benefit of Congress the way to the Treasury minds have been opened to him. This happy though no having occurred to him. In will have to content in self with his own freesary, and a pretty good one it is. His trade, wholesale and retail, amounts to about seventy militons a year, and his personal income is a conject of militons, at least.

Mr. Stewart's only formidable rival in the wholesale line is Mr. Cladin. Cladin selfs more at wholesale line is Mr. Cladin. Cladin selfs more at wholesale than Stewart, but Stewart's retail business puts him far ahead. The rivalry between the two houses is very great, and one is all the time trying to underself the other. Stewart's great retail store will be ugain calarged next summer. He has at last secured the two lare buildings at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, and will have them taken down in May. One of these buildings has been occupied for several years by Gouphi, the well-known picture dealer. Gouph is moving up to Fifth avenue, and Slewart will then have the whole block to himself About the 1st of May his principal rivals in the retained Arnold, Constable & Co.) will take possessor of the magnificent store built for them at Broadwa and Elipteenth street. It covers a whole block is Broadway, and is a much finer looking building the self-them the street. It covers a whole block is broadway, and is a much finer looking building the self-them one block above Stewart's and it opposite the St. Denis Hole to When Arnold, Or opposite the St. Denis Hole to When Arnold, Or cipal retail trade was centered of ween. Camai ser and Steward's old bose at Chambers sited, and tentre is now fully two miles further up Frondwitth that time a man proposing to open a store into square would have been pronounced maind now almost every house in the neighborhood ouverted into a store.

## THE STORY OF A CHICAGO KISS. Rich and Racy-Instructions in the Art of

Proposity.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A very good-looking, slender, innocent-appearing girl was "brought up" yesterday in company with a young man who looked vastly ashamed of himself, and had the expression of "one who wants to go home." The charge against Juils and Percy was a very ugly one. The officer stated that he had seen Percy enter her room, had wanted patiently with his ear at the door till he heard a kies, and then, breaking it open, had found him with his arms around her neck. The officer was praised for his vigilance in the detection of contraband kesses, that seducingly dangerous article, and wail, doubtless, arrest the next young man he sees blowing kisses at Pocahontas at the door of a cigar shop. The Justice looked at Miss Juila through his spectacles, and its exemed as if his hard judicial glances underwent some chemical change as they passed through the glass—became polarized, if you please—and suggested to her the propriety of explaining her conduct—not that it would make any difference, but then it is as well to tome A large any of the world. Miss Julia then proceeded to histor his known that a short time before she had been left motherless, and was thrown upon her own resources. She had no husband, and say the way to none. Sie did not like to sew; she did not want to spoil her hands with lard work; for a hand once enlarged is not susceptible of reduction. A large hand was a bad hably which not could not be proposed to live and the spectacle of the purpose of increasing the currency balances; consequently, a long line of shorts has been put out, and the spectacle in the lending rates for cash gold, early loans being made, free of interest to end the proposed to live and those the proposed to live and the series of the pro Proposing.
From the Chicago Tribune. and once enlarged is not susceptitue of reduction. A large hand was a bad habit which one could not easily get rid of. But her wits were good, and by them she proposed to live, and if possible transmuce the vagrant humors of her brain into cake and clothes. After thinking—a temporarily expensive process, since it led to the pawning of some of her clothes—she came to a termination. She reasoned that whatever men might be when associating with one another, they were frequently great roots when brought has overseat with wolner. Yet she did not believe that this folly was ingrain, but that it was for lack of knowing better. Then she went a step further, and assumed that those men would like to know better, and were foodlish only for lack of one to teach them otherwise. She had the wisdom they needed, and they the money she needed—why should there not be an exchange? The work was a noble one, for he or she who uproots a folly is nobler than he or she who destroys a thousand Canada thistles. To make known her intentions, she felt that she must adver-tise. So this young alchemist turned a couple of skirts and some other trifles into a dollar, procured known her intentions, she felt that she must advertise. So this young alchemist turned a couple of skirts and some other trifles into a dollar, procured a hundkerchiet's worth of paper, and thus advertised—stating that a young lady of boilsed address, reduced circumstances, and former social advantages, desired to give lessons in etiquetic and the way of conversing with ladies, to any young gontleman who did not feel at ease in the society of the opposite sex. Tuitton to lovers extra. The advertisement was a success. She saw young men who were at a lack for feminine topics, ignorant of the nice conduct of the hands and the proper place of the feet. She had made money, and, waxing fat in prosperity, had cut her old friends, the pawhorkers, after returning their little visiting cards. There was redemption. One day Percy came along. He said he was courting a West Side maden, and that unhappily he did not get along as hast as he desired. He was still miles from a proposal. He knew she expected it, and knew he wanted to do it. But he could not. He had walked to her house, repeating to himself, "I will propose to-night," but after getting there he would find that man may propose to propose but that God still disposes. Hence tears, agony, hair-pulling, and the quotation of select passages from approved tragic poets. Standing before a mirror, he informed himself that he was piccon-livered and lacked gall, which was a relief but not a proposal. Thus he went to Julia for aid, and the needy, who had money, never applied to that disinterested young girl in vain. She taught him the lore of proposal—nut the one by letter, for that she spurned "like any girl of spirit." She instructed him in the abrupt, the gradual, the procatory, the tearful, the labial, the "cottags with love," and the "opera and diamonds" proposals, to say nothing of the special ones, which may be mude in a horse and burgy, behind the organ, or at the dinner table. They were rehearing one of these forms when the officer, a gen-theman, of course, but who ne

THE OCEAN RACE.

The Steamers Russia and City of Paris.

The monthly meeting of the Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Churck was held in the Broome street Methodist Episcopal Chapel, William W Cornell, Esq. Fresident, in the chair; J. H. Petton, Secretary. The annual meeting of the Society is to be held on Monday evening, March 29, in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Addresses by the President, W. W. Cornell, Drs. Curry, McChitok, and Rifany, and Bianop Scott. The work goes bravely on.

| Differences |

longer bond.
The United States currency 6 12 cent. showed a marked improvement to-day, advancing from 102, the opening price, to 1027/3/1021; at the close.

H. Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, report at 5 P. M.: Reg. 6s, '81. 116 (4)1834 5-20s, n. '65, c. 11334 61 Compons. 116 (4)17 5-20s, '67, c. 1134 61 Reg. 5-20s, '62 1144 61144 5-20s, '68, c. 11334 61 Compons. 1234 61144 5-20s, '68, c. 1134 61

The Steamers Russin and City of Paris.

The London Times prints the logs of the steamers Russia and City of Paris, to show the rate of speed made on their recent voyage across the Atiantic. It appears by the City of Paris log, that on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, both vessels were in company. On the 13th, by 4th Russia's log, she passed the City of Paris, and, though the fact is not logged, it is stated by passeagers that the Russia had afterwards to stop her engines for an hour and a half in order to remove the cover of the air pump, and to renew the india rubber of a valve. The following are the times of departure and arrival, according to the respective logs. Owing to the Russia's log not giving the hour of passing Sandy Hook, the times of both are taken from New York. The gross time is given without deducting difference of longitude, which is about four hours, twenty minutes.

Russia left New York February 10, at 2:30 P. M., arrived at Queenstown February 10, at 1:30 F. M., arrived at Queenstown S. 19 23 City of Paris left New York February 10, at 2:30 F. M., arrived at Queenstown S. 19 23 City of Paris left Queenstown February 10, at 1:30 A. M., arrived at Liverpool February 20, at 3:43 A. M., arrived at Liverpool February 20, at 3:45 A. M., arrived at Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived at Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool February 20, at 4:30 A. M., arrived and Liverpool Februa 

ing a decline in Pacific Mail and Michigan Southern and an advance in Central, the balance of the list remaining quiet without noticeable fluctuations. At the 1 o'clock Open Board, however, a better lendency was apparent, and a sudden activity was given to the whole market, with the St. Paul stocks and Chicago and Alton as the chief feature, at an advance of 12514 y cent. A this call Central, Northwestern common, Toledo, and Michigan Southern improved \$4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. A and Fort Wayne, Rock Island, as also heading, \$4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, the heaviest sales being in St. Paul, Central, Pittsburgh, Ohio and Mississippi, Rerding, and the Northwesterns. The dealings were continued in the Long Room, the market being alternately strong and weak, Oalo and Mississippi showing a decline at 4 P. M. of \$2 \tent.; Northwestern preferred, \$4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent.; Fort Wayne, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent.; while Rock Island, Reading, and Michigan Southern were \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. better. Prices at 430 P. M. were: Pacific Mail, 995, 2998; New York Central, 160\$, 21604; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. better. Prices at 430 P. M. were: Pacific Mail, 995, 2998; Ohio and Mississipph, \$23,4033; Northwestern common, \$11,4052; do, pre-

### SUNBEAMS.

-Beverly Tucker has gone into the botel busiiess at St. Catharines, Canada West. -Gen. Grant is remarkable for possessing two

are virtues-common sense and reti-cence. -The peach trees of Delaware are uningured by

the winter's frosts, and promise a good area. -The international marine exhibition at Havre last summer resulted in a loss of about 100,000 francs. -Two members of the Indiana Legislature

were looking at some pictures a day or two ago, when one astonished the other by asking him if he was a "kynozure of paintings." -There are lots of American girls now in Europe to learn singing. Among them Miss Mackay, Miss Sterling, Miss Gibbs, Miss Lajeunesse, and

Miss Carman. And all are pretty.

—A number of the friends of Wirz, who was hanged for the murder of Union prisoners at Andersonville, have made arrangements for a costly month ment to be placed over his remains. -Some adroit confidence man in England h .

been personating Prof. James Bryant Smith, of Yale College, and has succeeded in victimizing Prof. Wil son, of the University of Edinburgh. -Gov. Cox, the new Secretary of the Interior, is fully six feet high, slim in stature, of florid com plexion, with dark hair and eyes, full whiskers, and

is courteous and unassuming. His age is 41, but be does not look over 35. -Rossini left three millions of Scanes. An Italian paper states that according to a codicil found after the will, the city of Pesaro is enlitted immediately to all the composer's property in Italy, on condition that 50 per cent. of it is paid to the widow.

addresses to Gen. Spinner through the columns of matters in Wisconsin, where Oliver, who is now er ployed in the War Department at Washington, has long resided. -J. Edwards Calhoun, a relative of John C. Calhoun, writes to the Rochester Democrat; "I live

in a section of country similar in all respects to the best tea region of China, and for many years the ter served at my own table has been exclusively from my own plants.' -To prepare French mustard, take fine salt, one and one-half pounds; grated horseradish, one pound; garlie, a small quantity; one or two cloves

hot vinegar, two gallons; macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain, and add a quantity of brown mustard, sufficient to thicken it -The female population of the Bermudas, as at many other maritime places, far exceeds the male, there being about four times as many of the former

gentlemen are in almost comical favor and demand and of a new arrival the first and universal question asked is: "Is he married?" -Messrs. Boucicault, Byron, Robertson, and ther dramatists are said to have made arrangements by which their pieces will be played first in the United States, in order to secure the American copy-

ight. Under existing laws this would seem to viti-

either borrower or lender, and later 1, 2, 114, 3, 214; 8, 5, and 4 19 cent. being paid for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer during the week received in gold for customs \$2,741.276, and paid out on interest \$507,185. The highest point reached in gold during the week was 132, and the lowest 130%, the fluctual tions naving been less marked man usual. The exports of specie for the week were \$301,228, and since Jan. 1, \$7,258,434. The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was: Total receipts, \$951,063.15; total payments, \$488,781.62; bas lance, \$97,787,075.81; which include receipts for customs, \$634,000, and for gold notes, \$48,000, Clearing House statement: Exchanges, \$102,667-621.61; balances, \$2,474,570.47; exchanges for the 089,359.06. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$106,050,000; gold balances, \$2, 169,489.69; and currency balances, \$3,676,146.60. Leading quotations in gold were:

108% for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and 109% (100%) for short eight. The money market has worked easily to-day, and

borrowers on pledge of prime collateral met their requirements at 6 \$ cent., though the general rate at banks and trust companies was full 7 29 cent. Loans were reported in the afternoon as low as 5 % cent on Governments, but these could not be remade to secure interest over Sunday. The bank \$2,127,963 in specie, shows unimportant changes. This decrease is explained by the heavy requirements for customs and exports. The totals for the present and preceding weeks are:

The Government bond market opened strong, with a recovery of % W cent. in 1862s; % W cent 1881s, and M P cent. on the balance of the list. The recent attempt to depress the market by the bear operators—chiefly foreign firms who are largely short -was only temporarily successful, and they have the belief that these bonds, which are quoted about 7 @ cent. less than 1862s, will soon more nearly approximate the price of the latter. 1865s old, also

the course of the market would seem to more attention to other issues than 1862s, as presenting a larger prospective margin for profit, and that the advance of these securities will be more marked, as their intrusive value becomes better understood abroad; 1968s and later 6 \$\mathbb{P}\$ cent, issues certainly present favorable points of comparison with 1862s, and are equally desirable as an investment, besides being \$\mathbb{s}\$ longer bond.